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THE SAILORS' MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND,

A monthly pamphlet of thirty-two pages, will contain the proceedings of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and its Branches and Auxiliaries, with notices of the labors of local independent Societies. It will aim to present a general view of the history, nature, progress, and wants of the SEAMEN'S CAUSE, commending it earnestly to the sympathies, the prayers, and the benefactions of all Christian people.

It is designed also to furnish interesting reading matter for Seamen, especially such as will tend to their spiritual edification. Important notices to Mariners, memoranda of disasters, deaths, &c., will be given. It will contain correspondence and articles from our foreign chaplains, and of chaplains and friends of the cause at home. No field at this time presents more ample material for an interesting periodical. To single subscribers ONE DOLLAR a year, invariably in advance. It will be furnished Life Directors and Life Members gratuitously, upon an annual request for the same.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

Is issued as a four page tract adapted to Seamen, and gratuitously distributed among them, and is furnished to Auxiliary Societies for this use, at the rate of one dollar per hundred.

THE LIFE BOAT,

Published monthly, will contain besides general articles, selected and communicated, adapted to children,—much matter of interest in our Loan Library Work for Sailors, and facts relating to Sea Libraries.

Any Sabbath-School that will send us \$20, for a loan library, shall have fifty copies of the LIFE BOAT, gratis, monthly, for one year, with the postage prepaid.

In making remittances for subscriptions, always procure a draft on New York, or a *Post Office Money Order*, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money *but always in a REGISTERED letter*. The registration fee has been reduced to *ten cents*, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be *virtually an absolute protection* against losses by mail. *All Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.*



Vol. 52.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

No. 11.

For the Sailors' Magazine:

NOTES UPON THE ASPECT OF EVANGELISTIC WORK IN
EUROPE, FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

BY REV. S. C. DAMON, D. D.

MID ATLANTIC OCEAN, September 10th, 1880.

Landing in Liverpool, on the 12th of last April, from the *City of Berlin*, after a pleasant passage of ten days, it was my privilege to be welcomed by persons who are much interested in various departments of evangelical labor. During the entire period of my travels and sojourn in England and Scotland, and while on the Continent, up to the day of our embarking, on the 4th of September, from Antwerp, on board the *Nederland*,—it was also my privilege to be more or less associated with those engaged in evangelistic work. While thus meeting many noble Christian men and women, whose time and talents, minds and souls, are absorbed in labors for the good of their fellow-man, it has been a constant source of interest to me to observe their various methods of doing good to the bodies and souls of those for whose welfare so much money is expended, and so much earnest Christian effort is put forth. Having been engaged for nearly two score of years in evangelistic work on the opposite side of the globe, and in a newly evangelized community, I felt an intense desire to contrast evangelical labor under such opposite conditions.

During a brief visit in Liverpool ten years ago, I became acquainted with some earnest laborers among seamen and others, and it was a source of rejoicing to find them still at their posts of usefulness. Among these were the Rev. H. E. FELL, of the Sailors' Institute, and Mr. LEGGE, Superintendent of the Home for Apprentice Seamen, at 151 Duke street. I was specially favored with suggestions and hints about labors among seamen and others, by ALEXANDER BALFOUR, Esq., whose kind hospitality I enjoyed at his country residence, at Wrexham, North Wales. This gentleman laid out the following programme, for my first Sabbath in Europe:—"At 11, a. m. attendance at the Seamen's Orphan Asylum; 3, p. m. Mr. Fell's Mersey Mission among Seamen and at 4-30, Strangers' Rest." To this I added, attendance at St. George's Congregational Church, in the evening, where I listened to an excellent sermon, by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. PEARSON.

Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage.

This is a large establishment, where some 250 lads and 150 girls, children of seamen lost at sea, are amply provided for. It was my privilege to be present at their Sabbath morning service, and to witness them as they filed out of their chapel to the dining rooms. Order and neatness were everywhere apparent. The chaplain preached a most admirable discourse, not over one fourth of an hour in length, but exactly adapted to the age and capacity of his four hundred little hearers. His theme was Moses in the bulrushes. One of the lads wrote out for me an admirable abstract of the discourse. I was happy to find as Secretary of the Orphanage, Lieut. STUBBS of the Royal Navy, a gentleman whom I had met some twenty years ago, in Honolulu, as an officer on board a British vessel of war. I was glad to learn that the Orphanage is a favorite institution among the inhabitants of Liverpool, and that generous contributions for its support are continually donated.

Liverpool Sailors' Institute.

This is one of those centers of evangelistic labor among seamen, under the special superintendence of Rev. Mr. Fell, who labors incessantly, Sabbaths and week-days;—holding during 1879, 154 Sabbath services, 377 week-day services and 60 Bible class exercises.

Liverpool Strangers' Rest.

Here is a department of labor where the thousands of strangers, migrating to the United States, to Canada, to Australia and to other parts of the world, are met with words of kindness. Religious services are held in German, French, Swedish and other languages. The

thousands seeking new homes, in distant lands, are made welcome and sent forward with words of good cheer.

While subsequently visiting the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, I was rejoiced to learn that similar efforts were made in that city in behalf of seamen and strangers. In Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh, I found the noon-day prayer-meetings sustained. The friends of these various departments of labor, in Glasgow, have just erected a large and handsome building, aiming to make it the center of all evangelistic work. Although spending but one day in Glasgow, yet, through the kindness of G. W. MACFARLANE, Esq., I was enabled to observe much that was being done by the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations.

In Edinburgh I found that evangelistic laborers were doing a great and noble work. I was particularly interested to observe how generally, the hymns of Moody and Sankey had been introduced into social worship, which are now accompanied by music upon American organs. It is a singular and noteworthy fact that these hymns of Moody and Sankey are now sung in various languages and in many parts of the world. This is true as regards the Chinese and Hawaiians on the Sandwich Islands, as well as the English-speaking portion of the Christian community. Considering the strong and conservative character of the Scotch people it is somewhat remarkable that the hymns accompanied by music on American organs, should have been so cordially adopted by Scottish Presbyterians. I once asked a good Scotch Presbyterian, in what special points Mr. Moody had influenced the religious character of Scottish Christians. He replied,—“in singing, in social worship and in shortening their prayers.” The story is told that Mr. Moody, on one occasion said to the Rev. Dr. Bonar, when closing a prayer,—“Brother Bonar, you might have said what you addressed to the Lord in one half the time.” There is no doubt the visit of the American evangelists to Scotland, a few years ago, has been signally blessed to the various branches of the Presbyterian church in that country.

The London May Meetings.

On leaving Honolulu, it was my design to spend the month of May in London, in order to be present at the “May Meetings.” I was so fortunate as to reach that city May 1st, which enabled me to attend many of the anniversaries. As it would be impossible to be present at all of them, I selected the anniversary meetings of the following societies:—“London Missionary Society,” “British and Foreign Bible Society,” “Church Missionary Society,” “Religious Tract Society,” and “British and Foreign Sailors’ Society.” Besides, I was enabled to hear some of the prominent preachers of London, and among them, Rev.

Mr. SPURGEON, Dean STANLEY, Canon FARRAR, Canon LIDDON, Rev. DONALD FRAZIER, and many others. Aside from these great gatherings and anniversary-meetings, I improved several opportunities, for being present at places where I could witness what was being accomplished, in the way of city work, among the poor and outcasts of London.

The Mildmay Mission.

One day I spent at the Mildmay Mission. This is now becoming one of the noted missionary enterprises of London, having been founded by the Rev. W. PENNEFEATHER, B. A., a clergyman of the established church, but is conducted upon the most broad and liberal evangelistic principles. Mrs. PENNEFEATHER is laboring to carry out the views and plans of her deceased husband. Earnest evangelistic and Christian laborers of both sexes are encouraged, at home and abroad, by this mission. The poor, the sick, the unfortunate, the outcast, the old, the young, are cared for. It employs about fifty Christian ladies, in various parts of London. Some are engaged in hospital work, some in teaching, while others engage in labor among the cabmen, the day-laborers, and other hard working and neglected people of London. There is also a mission among the Jews supported by the Mildmay Mission.

The object of the mission is to benefit both the soul and the body. JAMES E. MATHESON, Esq., recently a banker in London, has become the Treasurer and Director of this useful institution, which is decidedly evangelistic in all its wide and extended ramifications. Mrs. Pennefeather edits a monthly periodical called *The Service for the King*. The number for May, lying before me, contains a report of what the Mildmay Mission is doing for Africa, and also for railway men of London.

At Hoxton Hall, in London.

Among the multitude of earnest laborers for the poor and outcast of London, I visited Mr. WILLIAM NOBLE, who has been working at Hoxton Hall, situated in one of the most densely peopled and outcast streets of this great city. Mr. Noble is one of the Gough style of men, who believes in advocating temperance, and at the same time, preaching the Gospel. He has visited America as a temperance lecturer, and has been endorsed by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and others. Returning to England a few years ago, he commenced his labors in one of the most abandoned parts of London. Some noble Christian philanthropist purchased *Hoxton Hall*, formerly a third-rate theatre, and there installed Mr. Noble and wife. Meetings had been held in that hall, by Mr. Noble, seven hundred and sixty-nine evenings in succession. In these meetings are sung Moody and Sankey's hymns, temperance is advocated and the gospel is preached. It was my privilege to attend "meeting No. 769." Great good has already resulted from this method of evangelistic labor.

The Temperance Cause in England.

While in England and Scotland, I was glad to learn that the Temperance cause was receiving increased attention. About one third of the clergymen of the Established Church, are reported as total abstin-

ers. The late triumph of the liberal party in politics, is regarded as a triumph of temperance principles. The beer manufacturers who were M. P.s, were rejected at the ballot-box, and were not returned to Parliament as members. This is a straw telling which way the wind blows. Surely the English nation is not waking up any too soon, to the enormous curse of intemperance.

It was most gratifying in visiting Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh and London, to meet with so many earnest Christian workers of both sexes who are aiming to breast the tide of iniquity, ameliorate the condition of the poor, and send abroad to other lands the blessings of Christianity. Home and foreign missions are most earnestly carried forward by British Christians. The anniversary meetings of the great missionary and benevolent societies were fully attended, and passed off in a manner to encourage the friends of missions.

On The Continent of Europe—In Germany.

About the first of June, I left England, to spend a few weeks on the Continent. During the summer months I visited Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen in North Germany, and as the summer advanced passed through several of the cities of central and southern Germany. Wherever I visited, it was my aim to acquaint myself with the state of religious and missionary progress in the various parts of the German speaking population of Europe. To arrive at a satisfactory result in a matter of this nature is not easy. Germany is a vastly different country, in a religious point of view, from either England or America. There is far less drunkenness than in England, Scotland or America. There are multitudes of noble Christian people, and in some parts of the Empire, about Elberfeld, there is a strong evangelical element at work, and the foreign missionary spirit is operative. The statement of the Rev. JOSEPH COOK, the Boston lecturer,—that those universities where the theological professors advocated evangelical opinions, were much better frequented by young aspirants to the Christian ministry, than where the professors were rationalistic in their views,—I found to be true. Scattered over Germany there are many earnest and devoted ministers and laymen, yet it is also true that rationalism and agnosticism, indifferentism and irreligion are alarmingly apparent.

There is a state of things which is full of alarm to the true friends of evangelical truth. The following paragraph appeared not many months since in the *Leisure Hour*, published by the London Religious Tract Society:—

“The chaplain of the Imperial family, M. Bauer, preached, on Wednesday last, a sermon in the Cathedral of Berlin, before the Emperor and the Imperial family, in which he spoke of the present state of morality, or rather immorality, in Prussia, in very strong terms. He said,—‘Affection, faith, and obedience to the word of God are unknown in this country, in this our great German Fatherland, which formerly was justly called the home of the faith. On the contrary, it really seems as if it were the Father of all lies who now is worshipped in Prussia.’”

While Germany may be justly proud of its military success and the wonderful progress which has been made in consolidating the Empire,

yet, I believe all true friends of the "Fatherland" lament the demoralizing influence of the immense standing army, which is now sustained, for the military element overshadows everything else. The effect is felt in depressing the former standard of morality and true religion. I was glad to meet in most of the cities which I visited, earnest Christian workers. Sabbath Schools are becoming popular. Young Men's Christian Associations are exerting their beneficial influence. In all the cities upon the Continent, religious worship in English is sustained, and although attended by many obstacles, yet much good is thereby accomplished.

I was pleased to learn, too, that the AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, in Hamburg, Antwerp and other sea-ports, was rendering efficient aid in the preaching of the Gospel among seamen and the foreign English-speaking residents. I feel quite sure that this aid is most opportune, and productive of incalculable good.

In Switzerland.

On leaving Germany, I passed rapidly through Switzerland, spending one Sabbath in Lucerne and another in Geneva. In the former city, I found that the English Episcopal Church and the Free Church of Scotland sustained religious services in the English language. The English Church has a beautiful edifice, while strange to say, the Free Church of Scotland holds its services in a Catholic Church, where I attended. The Scottish preacher stood and preached a sermon from the text,—“All my springs are in Thee,”—where the Catholic priest had just officiated and when retiring did not extinguish the lamp before the altar. While the protestant services were going forward some Catholic worshippers were kneeling in the vestibule, praying and counting their beads.

When visiting Interlaken, I learned that in an old Jesuit monastery, at the present time, Roman Catholics, English Episcopalians, Scotch Presbyterians, and French Evangelical Protestants, all hold their respective services under the same roof. I would not report that they all agreed to worship together, and in harmony, singing,—

“Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,”—

but the old monastery having been taken possession of by the Swiss Government, these various sects are allowed to worship there according to their own views of religious worship.

The Jews In Europe.

From various sources while on the Continent I obtained most trustworthy information, relating to the present condition of the Jewish population in Europe. In the city of Berlin there are about one million of inhabitants, of whom 50,000, or one twentieth, are Jews. But this comparatively small number wields a most potent influence in the financial, literary and artistic circles of the city. The Jews are the leading bankers, physicians and artists of the German capital. All the newspapers, but two or three, are under their control. They are the property-holders and are becoming even more so, of Berlin. To

such a degree has this state of affairs gone forward, that some of the leading men in church and state advocate enacting laws of repression, as appears from a most numerous signed petition which has been presented to the Emperor and government. In Vienna, the Austrian capital, the Jews are also coming most prominently to the front. This is partially true of Paris and other European cities. Considering how the Jews have been persecuted and treated by professedly Christian kings and rulers for 1,800 years, there is apparent a sort of poetic justice in the present aspect of affairs. To the sceptic the present condition of the Jews is a perfect marvel, or enigma, while to the Christian there is an unfolding of Scripture prophecy. In Hamburg I met with English missionaries laboring among the Jews. The subject is one of absorbing interest to all looking for "redemption in Israel."

In Paris—The Work of Rev. Mr. McAll.

Passing through Switzerland I came to Paris, by way of Dijon, the old capital of Burgundy. While there is much to interest the tourist in passing through these provinces, connected with the history of Switzerland and France, yet in sojourning for a few days in Paris, no one subject more interested me, than in learning some facts respecting the history and prospects of what is known as the *Mission to the Laboring Men of Paris*, under the direction of Rev. R. W. McALL. In order to understand this most important evangelistic work in the French capital, it is necessary to recall its origin. About nine years ago the Rev. Mr. McAll, a Congregational minister of England, settled over a large parish, visited Paris, with his wife, during his summer vacation. At that time the terrible havoc carried forward by the Communists, was the general topic of conversation and newspaper correspondents. In the Providence of God, he met some of these men, and one of them remarked,—“we are accused of all manner of crimes, but this among others, that we denounce all religion;—this is not so. To be sure we want no more to do with priests and priestcraft, but if any one will come among us and teach true Christianity, we will listen to him.”

This remark awakened serious thoughts in the minds of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McAll. It proved to be a call like that which Paul heard,—“come over into Macedonia and help us.” They conferred together, asking divine direction. The result was that Rev. Mr. McAll resigned his pastorate and came to Paris. Fortunately he was most admirably versed in the French language. They commenced holding meetings among Communists and any who were willing to attend their meetings, where hymns were sung, prayers offered, and the Gospel was explained in the most simple and unpretentious manner. The good work thus commenced has gone forward from year to year, until now, twenty-three places have been opened, where daily and weekly meetings are held in Paris alone, while it has also spread and is now spreading to other parts of France. Meetings have been commenced in Lyons, Bordeaux, and other cities and towns. So greatly has the interest widened, that \$25,000 was expended last year in erecting rooms and chapels, and in otherwise carrying forward and extending this good work. The protestant pastors of France have come forward, nobly, and assisted in conducting the meetings. Funds for support

have been sent forward from England, Scotland and America. The Rev. HORATIUS BONAR, of Edinburgh, has taken a deep interest in this undertaking.

It is quite impossible for me, in this rapid sketch, to present even a mere outline of the McAll Mission. It was my privilege to attend one of the meetings, and I only regret I could not have attended and examined more fully this wonderful movement among the working men of Paris. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, for France. It appears to me that the Gospel is thereby preached after the style of Paul and the early apostles.

Its good results are becoming more and more apparent. Out of the movement has sprung a Bible class, where the Rev. Mr. Bersier, one of the most noted pastors of Paris, teaches some two hundred people who gather on a week-day.

This good work is beginning to attract the attention of all who love France, even among secular men and statesmen, who view its progress with admiration. I much regretted that I could not speak French, and had the time allowed, I should certainly have visited every one of these places where meetings are held, and the Gospel is preached.

While in London I learned something respecting the grand opening which now exists for preaching a pure Gospel in France, and for the distribution of Bibles, books and tracts. The Religious Tract Society of that city is improving this golden opportunity for evangelical labors in France. It does appear as if the blood of the Huguenot Martyrs, which has been lying so long as the seed of the church, in France, was now springing up. I cannot see how any lover of Christ and the gospel, can withhold his prayers and contributions from this grand movement. It may not attract the attention of the godless and unbelieving, but it must cheer and animate the philanthropist and the Christian. I feel sure it has the approbation of Heaven, and of the great Head of the Church. I was glad to learn that a similar work has been commenced in the old city of Geneva, where Calvin once lived and preached. How much I should rejoice to learn that the work was spreading like the fire upon a western prairie, until all the toiling men and women of Europe were made acquainted with the Gospel. Why may we not look for such results? Surely the Church throughout the world should pray that God's kingdom may come, and I most fully believe that God's kingdom is now coming in this Gospel movement in France. In a letter recently addressed to Rev. Mr. McAll by R. W. ST. HILAIRE, a member of the Institute of France, I find the following paragraph, and I submit that its truth warrants all which I have said:—

“At this moment God has given us entire liberty to meet, to preach, to speak and to write. Never was there a season so favorable for reaching even the remotest villages with the divine word and making it a household book in France. Our task is great, and it is as difficult as glorious; but the Lord is with us! It is for the Gospel now to educate, in our young republic, the liberty which is growing up, to assure to us its benefits without its dangers, its use without its abuse; it is for the Gospel to show to our people, which needs two simultaneous educations, the one religious, the other political,—that the only durable liberties are those which rest upon a Christian faith. And now may the Lord bless you in your work! May He bless it to yourself, and to those who aid you in your holy enterprise!”

LINES COMPOSED BY A SEAMAN

*On the Opening of the Hamburg (Germany) New Sailors' Institute,
June 21st, 1880.*

I.

God speed the Sailors' Institute! may seamen find in thee,
A house of entertainment, from sin and danger free:—
Accept ye friends of sailors, whom God has bless'd to raise
A noble institution,—a grateful seaman's praise.

II.

The sailor braves the stormy seas; God save him from the more
Dangerous shoals and perils, which he has to brave on shore!
What snares for him does Satan spread;—if heedlessly he's caught,
His health and his immortal soul he blindly sells for nought.

III.

Oh sailors in your ships compell'd o'er distant seas to roam,
In foreign ports, remember you've sorrowing wives at home,
Think that the helpless children, who on your work depend,
Have claims upon the money which so foolishly you spend!

IV.

Remember how they love you,—that 'tis they who needs must bear
The cost of sinful pleasures; oh for their sakes forbear!
Why go into temptation? you can now plead no excuse,—
For a handsome Sailors' Institute is open'd for your use!

V.

There you will meet true Christian friends who seek your good alone;
Books or papers you may read,—or write to friends at home;—
You may indulge in games of skill, or smoke if so inclin'd,
And without peril to your soul, harmless enjoyment find.

VI.

But best of all,—there, to supply what most we seamen need,
Resides a Gospel Missionary, who sows that precious seed,
The word of God:—may it take root, and bless'd by God, increase
Within our hearts, producing love, and holiness, and peace!

VII.

“O brothers seamen;—when from home, if peace of mind you'd win,
Avoid intoxicating drink, and every haunt of sin;—
Your hard earn'd wages wherefore waste;—seek pleasure freed from pain,
Which at the Sailors' Institute you're certain to obtain.”

VIII.

And let us not forget the debt of gratitude we owe
To God, and to the Savior, from whom all blessings flow!
Whose Spirit prompts His servants, our precious souls to guard,
To support the Sailors' Institute.—may God their love reward!

James Turnbull, of the S. S. Westmoreland.

For the Sailors' Magazine.

THE COMMERCE OF THE BIBLE.

BY REV. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D.

IV.—THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF EGYPT.

The notices of mercantile transactions which occur in the Scriptures, are given only as they are associated with the history of the people of God, and are simply incidental to the more important design of the sacred volume. Hence they relate mainly to the nations that were adjacent to Palestine, whose people were necessarily connected with them in the ordinary interchange of international business and trade.

Prominent among these, and one of the oldest nations of the world, is Egypt, which appears in the very dawn of sacred history, and continues throughout all its records to occupy a most important place in its relations with the Jewish nation.

The earliest notices of the entrance of Abraham upon the land which was given to him and his posterity contain an account of his sojourn in Egypt during a time of famine. There he found the descendants of Ham already organized into a large and flourishing kingdom, under the rule of the Pharaohs, who continued for many ages the reigning family of the nation. Along the shores of the Nile, that mighty river which for a thousand and two hundred miles from its mouth receives no tributary,—and hence upon a narrow strip of rich land in the midst of two immense deserts beyond it, there grew up a country of exceeding fertility, which was for millenniums the granary of the world. Here mighty cities arose, whose extent and magnificence and power almost seem like a fable, when

the story is told, as drawn from their monuments and the stony records which modern research and learning have transcribed and translated. Every notice which is made in the Scriptures of this remarkable country points to its importance as one of the great factors in the problem of the old world's commerce, on whose movements immense currents of trade were largely dependent. Within those narrow limits lying but a few miles on either side of the Nile lay untold riches, whose indices were seen in the mighty cities that arose before history began its records, and which were flourishing and populous, long ere the Jews had been recognized as a distinct people.

Out of its quarries of limestone and granite, basalt and porphyry were erected those pyramids, obelisks and temples which are still the wonder of the world. From its alluvial soil, made rich by the annual overflow of its mighty and mysterious rivers, grew crops of unsurpassed richness, which made it the granary of the world, and supplied its merchants for exchange, with vast treasures of wheat, rice, barley, millet and flax, together with such fruits as the grape and the date, the fig and pomegranate, and melons, leeks and onions for the ordinary use of the people. There was evidently a dense population in this country, when it first became associated with the fortunes of the descendants of Abraham. Vast cities had grown up along the shores of the Nile, which were both the results

and the occasions of commercial activity, and into which the trade of the world poured its treasures. Here Abraham came when the famine in Canaan had led him to seek food elsewhere for his increasing flocks. And here in a later age came his grandson Jacob with his family, who had come thither for food during another time of famine, after they had found their brother Joseph, whom they had sold to a company of Ishmaelitish merchants on their way to Egypt, installed as the next in power to the king himself. It would seem, however, that while the country was enriched by the exchange of its products with other nations, that exchange was carried on not so much by the enterprise and energy of its own people carrying their products to the nations that needed them, as by foreign companies who came to them in caravans across the deserts and in ships along the Mediterranean coast, and possibly by a canal which once united the waters of the Nile with those of the Red Sea.

The sale of Joseph, just alluded to, introduces to us a company of traders from Arabia going down to Egypt both with money and with such products, as spicery, balm and myrrh, which Egypt did not yield, for barter and trade with the people whose natural resources attracted towards them the commercial enterprise of surrounding countries. The people who produce the absolute necessities of life can afford to wait the movements of those, who, depending upon them, hold only the representative of wealth in gold and silver, or the supplies of the wants of civilized life that are the products of the loom and of the workshop of the artisan. This was evidently the condition of Egypt to which both the East and the West looked

mainly as the storehouse from which countries less fertile must draw the supply of their own deficiencies.

And so we read in the record of the seven years famine,—*Genesis, xlv: 57*:—"And all came into Egypt to Joseph to buy corn, because that the famine was sore in all lands."

On the great currents of trade which thus constantly set towards this fertile country came luxury and wealth, and art and science, and a high degree of culture and civilization. The cities which arose and grew old almost before the dawn of history, attracted to themselves artists and architects who have left enduring monuments of their genius and skill. From their looms came fine linen and brodered work, which Tyre used in the days of her luxury as the sails of her proud ships, and which elsewhere clothed the rich in their gay attire. Glass and jewelry and furniture and costumes of the richest and rarest fabrics were also sent forth to other lands, or used in the supply of the needs of the great agricultural population of the country. Magnificent temples, palaces and pyramids, whose architecture is still equal to that of any period of the world's history, arose on every hand, and were the undying witnesses of Egypt's wealth and greatness. The nation was great from its birth. Its monuments and sculptures show no sign of early barbarism and rudeness. Its colossal works of architecture seem like the productions of a race of giants. Its vast sculptures are on a scale of unsurpassed grandeur. Its tombs still contain treasures buried nearly four thousand years ago, which are rare specimens of artistic work in gold, silver and bronze.

Thebes which is spoken of in

the Scriptures as *No-Amon* and "populous *No*," was the capital of Egypt, when cities now venerated for their age were unbuilt. Homer spoke of her as,—

"The world's great empress on th' Egyptian plain
That spreads her conquest o'er a thousand states,
And pours her heroes through a hundred gates.
Two hundred horsemen and two hundred cars
From each wide portal issuing to the wars."

Memphis, the *Noph* of the Hebrew prophets, stood still lower down upon the river and eventually drew from its ancient rival the commerce by which it had grown great. Here was accomplished by Menes that mighty work which changed the course of the Nile and the face of the Egyptian Delta. Until his time a large part of the waters of the river were lost in the Lybian desert, leaving the land below an uninhabitable morass. By a skilful work of engineering he laid the ancient channel of the river dry and dug a new course for the stream, and then excavated on the bed of an artificial lake, thus irrigating the plain beyond the city and guarding against any danger from inundation. Thus all along this mighty river arose cities which were the centers of a vast commerce. The Nile was their great highway which was traversed with vessels sometimes of enormous magnitude,—but usually boats of reed and wicker, or rafts of bladders and bottles and bundles of wood.

The Phœnicians were their carriers upon the sea, which they dreaded, though they used the river for their inland commerce.

They carried on a traffic with India through the Red Sea, and from the Persian Gulf, by the caravans which passed through Damascus and Petra. The commerce

of the west was mainly conducted by the Greeks and Phœnicians through their Mediterranean ports; that of the Red Sea was carried on by merchants of Arabia.

Though Egypt had but little maritime enterprise, her monarchs wisely encouraged it, and gave their patronage to such as engaged in the hazardous service of commerce upon the ocean and its tributary waters. Sesostris, and after him Pharaoh Necho, attempted to unite by a canal the Erythæan and the Red Sea. Ptolemy afterwards accomplished the object to some extent. It was not until Alexandria was built, that a new era began in the commerce of Egypt and her influence as a maritime power arose to its highest point.

Between this nation and Palestine there existed from the earliest rise of the Jewish nation the most intimate commercial relations. There the son of Jacob, carried down at first as a slave and sold, but afterwards raised by divine Providence to a position next to the throne, brought his father's house during the long years of famine, against whose terrors he had provided by filling his storehouses with grain during the preceding years of plenty. There the Israelites, even during their long servitude under a king that knew not Joseph, must have become familiar with the value and essential elements of commerce, and when at length they departed from Egypt to return to the land promised their fathers, bore with them immense wealth which they had obtained from their oppressors on the eve of their departure,—wealth which reappears in the wilderness amid the offerings made by the people for the building of the Tabernacle, and which, though

briefly hinted at in *Exodus*, xii: 35, as "jewels of silver, jewels of gold and raiment," is afterwards more fully described in the twenty-fifth chapter of the same book as offerings "of gold, and silver, and brass, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen, and onyx stones, and stones to be set in the ephod," and also in *Chap. xxxvi*: 22, as "bracelets, and earrings, and tablets, and jewels of gold."

Although for a time intercourse with Egypt may have been interrupted after the terrible scenes which attended the departure of Israel therefrom, it is evident that friendly relations were afterwards resumed, and in the time of Solomon a large and remunerative traffic was opened with that country out of which he imported linen yarn, horses and chariots.

Stringent laws were early adopted by the Egyptians for the regulation of trade and commerce.

The coining of false money, the use of false weights and measures were punished by the cutting off of both the hands. The offending members of the criminal were thus forever deprived of any more power to commit any similar crime against the community. In cases where debt was acknowledged by proper instruments, the interest was not to exceed the double of the amount loaned. The debtor's goods and not his body were answerable for the obligation, as his body was claimed by the city in which he lived.

To help the circulation of money a law was enacted that a man might borrow upon the pledge of his father's dead body, which was put into the hands of his creditor, and if he did not redeem it, he was to be deprived of the honor of a funeral himself, nor could he have the liberty of burying any of his

descendants, a privation which was regarded as a great infamy. There was also a law or custom in respect to Egyptian robbers and sharpers which resembled very nearly the modern blackmail to which men are often willing to submit for the restoration of stolen property. Each member of a gang of outlaws gave in his name to the chief, agreeing to put into his hands all goods which he might purloin. With this well known fact, it was customary for such as lost property by robbery, to apply to the chief who on the receipt of one-fourth of the value of the stolen goods restored them to the owner.

When we add to all these facts, the culture, the science, the art and educational facilities which distinguished Egypt from her earliest history, and which is alluded to in the notice of the history of Moses, of whom it is said he was "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," we can readily see that this country must have been a most important factor in the commerce of the world, and in her intimate relations and near proximity to Palestine must have exerted a powerful influence upon the Jewish nation in their political and commercial interests.

What the materials were which entered into the exchanges of the two countries will be a matter of subsequent inquiry. But it is evident that in the time of Solomon the intercourse of the two countries was of the most intimate character, so much so, that the two reigning families were united by the marriage of the king of Israel with the daughter of Pharaoh. This intercourse so increased that it became needful at length to caution the people against the danger of dependence upon Egypt in times of

impending political disasters, and to draw their confidence away from any human help, however strong it might appear, to Him who alone directs and governs all things and who is able to save by the weakest instrumentalities all who put their trust in Him.

A SAILOR'S YARN.

"'Twas in the last voyage I ever made before coming to lay up my old bones ashore for good, that what I am going to tell your honors happened. *Nancy* our ship was called, hailing from Cork, bound for Van Diemen's Land; and we were lying in the Mersey, waiting for our passengers. The captain was short of hands, and we got two or three aboard before we sailed. Among them was a young fellow who gave his name as Bruce; nigh upon twenty-four years of age or thereabouts, seemingly. He shipped as an ordinary seaman; but it was easy to see there was a difference betune himself and the others, from the talk and the ways of him. A fine-looking young fellow, too, as eyes could wish to see; tall and broad-shouldered. Well, your honors, we weren't very long after leaving port, and the *Nancy* getting well out to sea, when there was the world's commotion on board. And what was it but a poor little stow-away they had discovered crouched up hiding under the fore-hatch, and were hauling out to bring him to the captain. A bit of a chap he was, with rings of golden hair curling all round his head, a purty oval face, an' the great, large blue eyes lifted up pitiful an' swimming in tears; for he was frightened out of his seven senses, the cr'ature, when he was caught, and the rough fellows pulling at him. Before you could turn about, Bruce was alongside; and 'Boys,' sez he, 'lave go of the

child; there's no harm in him. Don't drag him. I know who he is, and will make it straight with the captain.'

"A bright, handy little fellow he was; active as a bee, and willing and ready to do any odd job that turned up on board. The men would have liked nothing better than to make a pet and a play-toy of him; but he was as shy as a bird, and made no freedom with any one, keeping hisself to hisself. The captain took to the young un wonderful. He was a family man, you see, with wife and childer in the Cove of Cork; and he'd have little George in his cabin painting, and coloring picters and such-like. The boy could do 'em beautiful. Helping the steward was what they kep him to chiefly; but for rough work on deck, or anything o' that kind, he was to tendther entirely. 'Twasn't fit for the donny little white hands of him, bless you! Bruce, it seems, had known the lad afore, and used to have an eye on him constant, to see he got good treatment; not that many on board the *Nancy* would have harmed little George. One day a big surly brute of a boy we had in the ship told him to do something that was beyond his strength, and was going to kick him because he wasn't able. Bruce, who was never very far off somehow, rushed at the fellow, his face afire with rage. 'You cowardly rascal,' he cried, grabbing him by the collar and shaking him till you'd think the teeth would be shook out of his

head, 'you offer to do that again—you dare to lay a finger on that child—and I'll break every bone in your body.' There were a good many jeers among the men at the way Bruce watched and spied after his 'little brother,' as they nicknamed him; but they said nought to his face. There was something about the young man that made folks keep their distance. 'Twasn't for any likeness betune 'em they were called 'brothers.' The young one was as fair as a lily and bright and smiling; with hair that, when the sun was upon it, looked for all the world like shining gold; and Bruce was dark-complexioned, with black locks and grave countenance.

"The voyage was a fair one. Nothing to make a remark upon 'till it was well nigh over; and then a sudden squall came on. Ugly customers they are, them squalls; and you're never safe from them in those latitudes. They'll spring up upon you so sudden and with such violence, that if you're not as quick as thought, 'Davy's locker' would be the word for the ship and every soul aboard. In a minute all hands were turned up, and orders sung out to shorten sail. It was no end of a hurry. In less than no time the royals and top-gallant sails were furled, and a reef taken in the topsails; every man at his best along the yards. Little George—always ready to help—jumped into the fore-rigging to get aloft and stow the fore-royal. Bruce was after him like a shot. Too late! Whether the child missed his footing or got giddy, none could know; down he fell, on to the deck. There wasn't stir or sound—his neck was broken!"

Here the old man paused and took off his hat. Extracting from

it a cotton handkerchief rolled in a wisp inside, he passed it across his brows before he resumed his story.

"I'm an aged man, your honors, and I've seen, I daresay, as much trouble an' grief an' heartscald as any one else in this sorrowful world; but never, before or since, did I meet the equal of Bruce's despair when he seen the 'little brother' lying dead forenent him. He flung himself down on the deck, convulsed-like with agony; and when he come to, he wound his arms about the corpse, and keeping every one off, and not letting man or mortal touch it but himself, lifted it up and staggered off like one that was drunk.

"And then it all came out. Little George was Bruce's wife. They had known each other from childhood, and had been promised to one another and hand-fasted from since they were boy and girl. Both belonged to the best of families; and the parents and friends on all sides were agreeable to the marriage; but the young man's father got into money troubles by reason of a bank that broke; and her people seeing he had no means of supporting her, wouldn't hear of their marrying. All was forbid betune them, and they were parted from one another. But they couldn't live asunder; so, like a pair of young fools, as they were—God help 'em!—they ran away and got spliced unknown. Bruce, as I call him still—though that wasn't his right name—thought if they could only get to Van Diemen's Land, he'd easy make out a living there for both of them; and she too with such good hands for picter-drawing and the like. So they came in the manner I've told you aboard of the *Nancy*; for there was no other way they could

sail together, not having a penny in the world. The young man had their marriage lines, which he showed the captain; and her wedding ring, that she wore round her neck, the creature! tied with a blue ribbon. And he had papers and letters and documents proving the birth and station of him and herself, and the grand folks they come of. He was twenty-three years of age, he said; and she coming up for eighteen; though you'd never think but what she was much younger than that, by reason of being so fair and innocent-looking, and seeming small and slender in boy's clothes.

"It was a sorrowful sight when, the day after the accident, the remains of the poor young thing were brought on deck sewed up in a hammock, and we were all gathered round to hear the funeral service read over them. There wasn't one of the crew that wasn't grieved to the heart for our little comrade that had made the voyage with us, and brightened up the old ship with purty ways—blithesome as a robin and sperry. Even the big lubberly boy, that no one thought had a soft spot about him, was crying like rain, skulked behind the rest; and there was moisture in the eyes of many a rough salt, and brown hands brushed across them.

"But never a tear, good or bad, did Bruce shed. He stood beside the corpse, the living image of despair, with gray haggard face and parched lips; his eyes wild and bloodshot, with a kind of stony glare in them that wasn't natural. We none of us liked his looks. The captain took hold of him by the sleeve and spoke some pitiful words, trying to rouse him a bit; but you might as well talk to the dead in their graves. He didn't hear or notice anything.

"At last the part of the service was come to when the remains are slipped off into the sea; and at that he gave a great start; and setting his teeth, with one leap he was over the side, reaching the water a'most as soon as the corpse. Down to the bottom they sank both together—the living and the dead—and disappeared! God pardon him, poor fellow! he didn't know what he was doing.

"Yes, your honors, 'twas a sad occurrence; but there's an old saying, that no good comes of going agin' them that reared us. It brings, sure enough, neither luck nor grace."

Pass Out the Hawser!

BY CAPT. ROBERT C. ADAMS.

The steamer *Golden Age* was bound from Panama to San Francisco, with 1,200 passengers. Her arrival at San Francisco was eagerly looked for. Husbands were expecting their wives, wives their husbands,—parents, children, and friends were on board. As day after day passed, and no report of the steamer was received, all San Francisco became aroused; it was the one topic of conversation on the streets and in the houses; the papers discussed the probabilities of the cause of delay, and when more than a week had elapsed since the vessel was due, the whole city seemed to stand in suspense with bated breath, awaiting the dreaded tidings that shipwreck or flame had swept 1,200 souls into eternity.

One afternoon, two thousand people were assembled in the largest hall of the city, to listen to one of the masters of instrumental music. Many had come with aching hearts to seek relief from their

forebodings by temporary diversion, and all were either directly or indirectly interested in the missing steamer. Just before the close of the performance, a gentleman stepped upon the platform and said, "I am happy to announce to the audience that the *Golden Age* is entering the harbor in tow of the *Golden City*." All the people sprang to their feet as one man, cheer upon cheer rent the air, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and strong men wept. Soon the audience dispersed and rushed to the wharves to witness the welcome arrival.

It was learned that the *Golden Age* had broken her machinery beyond all possibility of repair at sea. She was in a part of the Pacific where almost continuous calms prevail, and she carried so little sail there was no hope of reaching port by that means, before her provisions would have been exhausted. Helpless and almost hopeless, she drifted for several days, when the smoke of a steamer was discerned in the horizon. Signals of distress were hoisted, the steamer observed them and came to the rescue. It was the *Golden City*. The hawser was passed on her, and after days of toilsome towing, the vessels came safely through the Golden Gate into the harbor of San Francisco. The one thousand two hundred passengers knew what it was to be saved.

What did they do to be saved? They realized their lost condition, and the helplessness of any effort to save themselves. They watched earnestly for means of rescue, and when it was offered them by another, they put faith in the promise, and eagerly passed out their hawser. Then they steered after the towing steamer, and were brought safely into port.

The condition upon which blessing was promised to man was perfect obedience, but he failed to keep God's law, and therefore incurred the condemnation, "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them." *Gal. iii*, 10. But "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us." *Gal. iii*, 13. He has come "to seek and to save that which was lost," (*Luke xix*, 10) and "He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him." *Heb. vii*, 25.

To apply our illustration, the way of salvation may briefly be expressed, as follows:—Man's machinery has broken down on his voyage to the heavenly haven. He is powerless to repair the law, which unbroken, might have brought him safely to port. God in mercy provides means of rescue, through His Son Jesus Christ, who by a perfect life fulfils the law, and by His death bears its curse. Jesus comes to the sinner drifting on the ocean, and offers to bring him to port. He has only to believe His promise, accept the offer, pass out the hawser, and steer after Him. As the ship must set the sail to catch the wind, and the child extend the hand to be led, so the hawser must be passed out to secure the tow.

Who would refuse to be saved, when salvation may be had by simply accepting it? Friend, pass out the hawser! Jesus will make it fast, and, if you consent to follow Him, will bring you safe home.

A multitude on the other shore are concerned for your safety. Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. A father, mother, wife, sister, child may be awaiting

the glad tidings that you have accepted Christ's offer, and been saved. Your decision to-day may cause heaven to ring with louder plaudits than greeted the arrival of the *Golden Age*.

While helpless and hopeless we drift on the tide,
Disabled by sin, without power to guide,
Jesus comes to the rescue across life's dark wave;—

If we pass out the hawser, He's willing to save.
Then pass out the hawser!
Drift no more on the foam!
We will pass out the hawser,
Lord Jesus, guide home!

The salvation He brings, may be had for the taking,
Cleaving fast unto Him, our own efforts forsaking,—
It is Jesus! who triumphed o'er death and the grave.
If we pass out the hawser, He's able to save.

If we follow Him fully, He'll bring us to port,
And reveal to us glory surpassing all thought.
Who trusts is secure, though the tempests may rave;—
If we pass out the hawser, He's mighty to save.

Chart and Compass.

Sailors' Advance Wages.

*To the Editor of The Sailors' Magazine,—Sir:—*Twenty-three years have passed since this subject agitated the ship-owners and captains of the port of New York. It is now time to bring it again to the front, for it is of as much importance now as it was then. At that time one hundred and seven firms signed their names to the following declaration and resolutions:—

The undersigned ship-owners and agents hereby engage and mutually pledge themselves that on and after the first day of July, 1857, they will not pay advance wages to seamen. They also declare that they will add to the monthly pay of sailors, 10 per cent. to the men who return in the ships they go out in.

On the 10th of June, (1857) they adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That the engagement adopted at a meeting of ship-owners and agents held on the 20th of May, 1857, and signed provisionally by those who were present at the meeting, which has since been signed by the ship-owners

generally, be hereby ratified, confirmed and adopted as the rule of proceeding on and after the first day of July next.

Resolved,—That the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to prepare Shipping Articles suited to the new mode of shipping crews.

Resolved,—That the coöperation of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, New Bedford, Portsmouth, Portland and other ports in Maine, be invited in carrying out the arrangements so essential to the welfare of seamen, and the safety of commerce.

The Board of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia joined in the movement with New York. Capt. R. B. FORBES was the Chairman in Boston.

What resulted from all this effort? The answer is,—Failure. Why? Because it was impracticable? Cannot such a measure be carried out?

I reply, Yes! it can be done, by *passing an act of Congress making the payment of advance wages to seamen void*. Does the demand for such a measure exist to-day? Certainly it does.

Thirteen years ago I prepared petitions and sent them to all the Custom Houses along our coast, to be so placed that owners and captains as they came to clear or enter port might have a chance to sign them, and they were numerously signed. I called them in when I learned of a Bill nearly ready to be presented to Congress by parties in California. Their Bill became a law in June, 1872. Has it removed the evils it was designed to meet? To me, it appears that it has not. Now therefore let us ask the stopping of advance wages,—and make ample provision for shipwrecked sailors, and for those having families. Let us also secure, by law, the requirement of a medical examination of sailors, not less than twice a year, and obtain other provisions such as experience proves to be necessary to benefit seamen, and relieve our commerce.

Yours truly,

DANIEL TRACY.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

The AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY has rebuilt, enlarged and newly furnished its SAILORS' HOME at No. 190 Cherry Street, New York. This has been accomplished at an expense of a little less than forty thousand dollars, while our extended and growing work at home and abroad has been prosecuted as usual. The Home which is said to be equal to any in the world, was re-opened January 21st, 1880, with appropriate ceremonies. It affords protection and comfort to mariners of every sea and land. Shipwrecked sailors of all nations are made welcome. More than sixty seamen have been hopefully converted there since the re-opening.

There are now more than seven thousand sea Libraries afloat, in connection with which about twelve hundred conversions have been reported.

Chaplains and missionaries are stationed in the most important ports at home and abroad who kindly care for the welfare of seamen. The Society is pressed to supply similar agencies in other fields ripe for the harvest, but is unable to respond for want of means.

Commerce has spread her wings in every direction. The brave sailors encounter the perils of the sea to add to the comfort and wealth of our people. Shall they not be remembered?

Donations may be sent to,—

L. P. HUBBARD, *Treasurer pro tem.*,

80 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

R. P. BUCK, *President*,

S. H. HALL, *Corr. Secretary*.

NEW YORK, October 20th, 1880.

WORK AMONG SEAMEN.

CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, &c.

Labrador Coast.

Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, who labored in this mission (now at Bonne Esperance Harbor) in connection with our Society, from 1860 to 1866, revisited the scene of his exertions last summer, and wrote to us over date of August 28th, as follows:—

“Although Rev. Mr. BUTLER will doubtless make his annual report of your Labrador chaplaincy at the close of the season, I feel like writing you a few words about it, from a wild and lonely harbor, called by the Indians, *Olamano-sheebo*, where our Quebec-bound schooner is detained by head winds. A vacation visit of several weeks to the dear old coast where, years ago, I was privileged to do something in the name of your Society for sailors, has convinced

me of the continued usefulness of the Labrador Mission, in regard to seamen as well as shore men. The new summer station of the mission is at *Bonne Esperance Island*, a convenient roadstead for passing vessels, and a favorite harbor for Nova Scotia fishermen, and, latterly, for small vessels from New Foundland. As long as the codfish remain, they remain, and in good number come ashore to the Sabbath services, when the Bethel flag goes up. The ‘skipper’ of the island has kindly furnished a place for these services in the loft of a large fishing-stage. Within this upper room, partly occupied by herring-barrels, salmon-nets and float-kegs, the sailors join with the shore people in morning worship and in the evening meeting often speak in simple fashion of the preciousness to them of Christ's religion.

"The new chapel, a small, plain board building, located on a rocky eminence, overlooking the harbor, the sea and the group of islands around, had just been shingled, and was temporarily floored so as to be used for Sabbath meetings. It was a great privilege to me to preach in this new church, and to join in singing Montgomery's hymn from your 'Seamen's Collection':—

'Here to thee a temple stand,
While the sea shall girt the land;
Here reveal thy mercy sure,
While the sun and moon endure.'

"Mr. Butler's work here, though quiet and unostentatious, is a valuable one, the fruits of which, especially among foreign fishermen, cannot be measured by visible results. One such result was visible on my outward passage *via* Halifax, when I met on the Baltimore steamer bound to Liverpool, a gentleman, who, though English by birth, became when a young man a Labrador fisherman, living near the mission-island. After a time he resolved to follow Christ and become a fisher of men. He went to 'the States,' was educated for the ministry, and, after spending two or three seasons on the coast in the service of the mission, has been for some years a useful member of the faculty of a well-known Freedmen's University. Every Labrador sailor will not become a college professor, but every one who finds and follows Christ will do good in some way, wherever he goes.

"I regret that Mr. Butler's health is so much impaired, that he is obliged to leave the coast this fall. It is to be hoped that some one will be raised up to succeed him in preaching the Gospel from that island Bethel to the northern fishermen."

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM.

Mr. A. M. LJUNGBERG's record of labor for June, July and August, shows that he went a busy round among ships

and seamen of many nationalities, preaching to them the word of life. "On a Norwegian ship," he says, "the captain met me with hostility, and turned me out." But such experience is unusual. One of the vessels visited was the U. S. S. *Quinnebaug*, and on another, American, he distributed the Scriptures. He mentions a Danish pilot, who "received the word with joy." Two hundred and nineteen vessels were visited.

Norway.

CHRISTIANIA.

In June, July, and August, Mr. H. H. JOHNSON heard sinners cry "God be merciful to me!" and was assured that sailors were converted to Christ. He speaks in his last letter, of great blessing in distributing reading matter to seamen and fishermen who have never had a Bible, also of his happy visitations to the sick. In his class meetings many had risen and besought the prayers of God's people for their soul's salvation. The English evangelist, Mr. RADCLIFFE, preached in C., in July, and was listened to by many sailors.

Denmark.

ODENSE.

During July, August, and September, Mr. F. L. RYMKER traveled 124 miles, visited 194 ships and 559 seamen's families. He writes:—"I am happy to say that I have not found among sailors what is very common among landmen, a shameful denial of God and His word. I am therefore happy to cherish a good hope of grace among our seamen, through the blessed means of the glorious Gospel of Christ, when it is brought to bear upon them."

Belgium.

ANTWERP.

We have a lengthy and interesting communication from Rev. C. R. TREAT, chaplain, over date of Sept. 13th. He

says:—"All things are in order in all departments of my work." During his necessary absence in July last, his pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. QUERE of the Evangelical Protestant church at Malines, and by the Rev. ROBERT BYRON of the English P. E. church in Antwerp, who occupies the position held four centuries ago by WILLIAM TYNDALL of glorious memory as translator of the Scriptures into English, and as martyr for the Christian Faith, who was in his day chaplain to the English merchants resident in Antwerp. This gentleman held a service at the Bethel, "following the simple mode of worship usual there. Upon two other Sabbaths the services were conducted by laymen who read sermons and were very acceptable to those who enjoyed their ministrations. Among these latter, Mr. STANISLAUS H. HAINE, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Antwerp Seamen's Friend Society, deserves special mention for his readiness to assume, and the acceptability with which he discharged the duty. Of the other meetings upon the Sabbath and through the week, I have also received gratifying reports.

"Resuming my labors immediately upon arriving, August 12th, I found on Sunday, August 15th, that the congregation was apparently larger than when I went away. This I thought, at first, to be something exceptional,—due, perhaps, to the interest awakened by the chaplain's return, or to the presence here of an unusual number of church-going sea-faring men. But from that first Sunday until the latest, Sept. 12th, the congregations have steadily increased in size, and, I think I can safely add, in the interest with which they listen to the truth. Last Sunday evening I looked upon the largest congregation I have as yet seen in the Bethel. All the seats seemed to be taken. If this continues we shall have to provide sittings in the galleries, which have not yet been made available. For all this I thank God and take courage.

"The meetings during the week have not been so well attended as they were two or three months ago. I have been sorry to see this but can understand some reasons why it is naturally so. Those who have work to do on the ships are not set at liberty until seven o'clock in the evening. Working as late as this the men are almost too weary to think of anything but rest. Then the weather for some weeks past has been exceedingly warm for Antwerp, and many innocent forms of entertainment and recreation abound out of doors in the various parks and gardens, so it is not hard to understand why we have had fewer than usual at the Bethel. I hope, however, that as the weather grows more favorable and the days shorten and grow cool, we shall have a better report to give in this respect."

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

Mr. W. T. AUSTEN, colporteur, writing Sept. 2nd, says:—

Services on U. S. Naval Vessels—Practical Testimony.

"The services on the U. S. S. *Alert* have been kept up, with the exception of about three weeks, during which time she was ordered south on a surveying cruise. In the interval I received a call from the Rev. Mr. HAYWARD, chaplain of the U. S. flag ship *Richmond*, who said he had heard such favorable accounts of the services I held on the *Alert*, that he would be very glad if I could arrange to come on the *Richmond* and assist with the work there. I did so. At one of the services on the *Richmond*, President ANGELL, the new American Minister to China, and his party, were present. Mr. Angell told me he was greatly interested in the work for seamen, had heard of my work while in America, and was pleased to have had the opportunity of meeting me.

"On the return of the *Alert*, Captain HUNTINGTON called and requested me to continue the services on his ship as usual. He spoke very kindly of the work, both on this and on other occasions, one of which was while my wife and I were taking dinner with him. The "Default-

er's Book" was brought to him, and he took the opportunity of proving the value of the work done, by referring to the list of offenders, saying that they had greatly decreased since the commencement of my work.

On H. M. S. Vigilant.

"During the stay of *H. M. S. Vigilant*, in port, I was enabled to hold several interesting meetings on board, also, frequently to have a number of the seamen visit me at my residence, for prayer and spiritual advice. To show you how they appreciated our efforts in their behalf, I enclose a letter received a day or two since from one of the crew, (see page 347.)

Hospital Work—An Interesting Case.

"The work among the seamen at the prisons and hospitals has gone forward with much encouragement. I will mention one case at the general hospital. A seaman who had been badly used on an American vessel, escaped from his persecutors on the ship, and threw himself for protection (in his own words) on the Consul. He was found to be very sick indeed, and was immediately sent up to the hospital. On the day I visited him, the doctors had given him up, and said he could not possibly live through the night. I spoke to him of the Savior's love, but he cared not to hear. He said, 'Sir, I believed in those things once, but now I have lost all faith, I cannot any longer believe that there is a God who rules above, or he would never have allowed me to receive the treatment I have, which is causing me to lie here and die like a dog.' I reasoned and prayed with him, but it was all of no avail. He persisted in declaring he was ready to die any minute, and did not believe in such places as heaven or hell.

"On my mentioning his case to a number of Christian sailors who called to see me, the same evening, they agreed that we should all kneel in prayer and claim the promise in *Matthew xviii: 19*, the burden of our prayer to be that God would spare the life of this dying man, and that he would lead him to repentance.

"Our prayer was answered,—for, although I had been assured by the hospital Superintendent that he could not possibly live through the night, the same night there was a change for the better, and he is so far recovered that he is able to get up and walk in the grounds, and more than this, he assured me of his belief in God, and desire to serve him.

Summary.

"During the quarter, I have held 67 Gospel meetings ashore and afloat, paid 43 visits to the hospitals, 21 to the prisons, 65 to the ships in port, and have been visited at my residence, or rather had 120 visits paid me by sailors there, as some came more than once. I have also inspected and reshipped several libraries of the Society, besides distributing large quantities of tracts, magazines, Bibles, Testaments, &c. I have also held a large Temperance Tea Meeting, upwards of a 100 seamen attending."

New York City.

Messrs. BORELLA and SMITH, our missionaries at the Sailors' Home, report as follows, over date of Oct. 11th:—"We desire to acknowledge God's goodness in many ways,—but especially in showing us that our labor is not in vain in the work of the Lord. Since our last report we have been working, much the same as before, and again and again He has manifested himself unto us by His Spirit in bringing souls to Christ. 'Not unto us but unto God be all the glory!'

"Within the last two weeks there have been some remarkable conversions. We mention a few,—one man, a Scotchman, who at different times was master of some of the largest vessels sailing from the east coast of his native land, through the intoxicating cup had lost his position, to sail before the mast. He was led to see his lost condition, sought and obtained mercy. Now it can be said of him, 'behold, he prayeth,'—his voice is heard in the upper room praising God for so great a deliverance. He has now no desire for rum, or for the hidden places of iniquity. He had rather 'be a door-keeper in the house of God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.'

"Another was a German, who has been several times shipwrecked and at these times would resolve that if the Lord would spare him he would lead a different life. The first morning ashore he was invited to the meeting, where the Spirit showed him what a great sinner

he was. He was pointed to the Sinners' Friend, wrestled in prayer, and cried for mercy. In the silent midnight watches he would rise to plead with God, and one night while thus engaged the blessing came to him in the forgiveness of his sins. He was a happy Christian and went to sea rejoicing in hope of the glory of God.—Another, a Swede, had a similar experience and now is happy in the Lord.—Still another was an American, a mate, who on the last passage home came nearly losing his life. That troubled him,—he saw the error of his ways—and gave his heart to God. There are many others who we believe have been hopefully converted and not a few have said,—‘pray for me.’ In some of our meetings every hand has been raised asking for prayers.

“We still continue to visit the Seamen's Hospitals where great good has been done. One case was that of a German who was very sick. Lying on his cot he prayed that the Lord would send some one with a New Testament. He looked up and said, ‘God has answered my prayer and sent you.’ I gave him one. Oh, how grateful he was! Such scenes are very cheering and encouraging.

“In the usual way we visit vessels and sailor boarding-houses. Numbers come to the various meetings, and much good is done in the temperance work among seamen.—A number of sailors have been received into the Church of the Sea and Land at each quarterly communion season. Seamen's widows have also been assisted through the liberality of your Society.—We have given reading matter and Testaments in various languages to those going to sea, and have received from time to time many interesting letters from seamen from almost all parts of the world, speaking of the good received during their stay at the Home, especially of the spiritual blessings they had there enjoyed.”

During July, August and September, Mr. DE WITT C. SLATER visited 1,258 vessels, of all classes, and paid 507 visits to Sailor's Boarding Houses, was 16 times at Hospitals, Asylums, and Homes, attended more than 160 meetings and conducted 88. He says in his report:—

“It gives increase of life and vigor to the soul, to hear men of the sea ‘from out of every nation under heaven,’ and ‘in their own tongues,’ raise their voices in prayer to Him who ‘giveth the winds and waves charge concerning them.’ Soon they will take ship, and on the mighty deep, shape their course towards the lands of the Nations of the East, West, North and South, bearing the message of salvation with them.

“I have also assisted in getting a number of aged seamen into Homes and Hospitals. With these, I held, from time to time, religious conversation. I believe some of them, though far advanced in years, and very feeble in body, were led to accept Jesus as their Savior.”

Boston, Mass.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Capt. ANDREW BARTLETT, missionary, over date of October 4th, reports a good work going on, and believes that six sailors, from four nationalities, have lately been led to give their hearts to the Savior.

Portsmouth, N. H.

“Three seamen,” says Rev. W. A. LOYNE, “gave their hearts to Christ on Monday evening October 4th, at the Bethel. We are expecting a precious work.”

Charleston, S. C.

The *News and Courier* of 30th September, says:—

“The Rev. W. B. YATES has been for near half a century engaged in missionary work among the sea-faring population of this port and is highly honored and esteemed among them as well as by all other classes of the community. It

has been noticed with regret that his health has been failing for some time past, and the action of the officers of the Charleston Port Society as stated in the following official report, in giving him an assistant is highly commendable."

The action referred to consists in the appointment of Rev. L. H. SHUCK, pastor of the First Baptist Church in C., as assistant chaplain to seamen, in the port, Rev. Mr. Yates still holding the position he has filled for so long a time, but devolving the more active duties of visitation upon the new appointee. Rev. Mr. S. is the son of a former missionary to China and is spoken of as well qualified for the work he has undertaken. May God grant him success in his new service!

Savannah, Ga.

The last report of Rev. RICHARD WEBB, chaplain, tells of 83 vessels visited, and the usual round of labor performed. Writing October 2nd, he says:—"Cotton has come in earlier and in larger quantities than ever before. So we have more vessels than usual at this time of the year, but mostly steamships of a large class. I have visited them all, and many of them several times. The Bethel has been well attended the past three Sabbaths. We have also invited the crews to the Reading Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and they have often filled the Rooms at night. Prayer and temperance meetings have been well attended, and thirteen seamen have signed the Total Abstinence Pledge. There has been and still is much sickness in the city, of a mild type, and many seamen have been down with it."

Portland and Astoria, Oregon.

Early in September, the Fall fleet began to arrive at P. and large numbers of seamen were expected there. The Bethel had just been repainted. The *Oregonian* of September 13th, speaking of the

labors of Mr. McNEILL, the helper of chaplain STUBBS, at Astoria, reports him as doing excellent work. "One poor fellow now in St. Vincent's Hospital, said the other day, with tears in his eyes:— 'I'll never forget that young man who came on board our ship (the *Oasis*) on our arrival at Astoria and found me in my wretched condition and ministered to my relief and then offered a prayer by my bed side as I lay in my distress in the vessel 'tween decks.' God bless him.' Mr. McN. assists in meetings in Astoria and wherever he can do so holds meetings on board ships, visits scows, steamers, etc., and distributes reading and endeavors to direct crews to the church meetings."

September 14th, the chaplain writes: "We are well, are quite busy, and are enjoying the divine blessing in our services at the Bethel and on shipboard."

We make a few extracts from the quarterly report of Mr. McNeill,

A Meeting on the Beach.

May 5th :—"On Chinook Beach after the heavy gale of wind I gathered the survivors who were driven ashore on the night of the 4th, and held a prayer-meeting. We had the blue canopy of heaven for our roof and the drift-logs on the beach acted as seats. The sullen roll of the breakers seemed to speak of their dissatisfaction at God's kind mercy in having enabled us to elude the treacherous clutches in which they had engulfed so many of our companions. Some of the men in the little circle had lost their boat-mates, one poor fellow having had the agony of witnessing the death struggles of his brother. Having no Bible, I repeated those passages which I had committed to memory. I don't know whether I was eloquent or not, but to say the least, I was earnest, and my companions soon began to exhibit signs of deep emotion. Several of them plead most earnestly in thankful prayer to God for sparing their lives, and promised to serve him in the future. It was one of the scenes which leave a vivid impression upon one's memory. To me the recollection of it will ever be hallowed. I felt the very presence of God in my heart.

A Prodigal Awakened.

"One Saturday in the month of June, one of the passengers on the ocean steamer bound out, was attracted to our meeting by the singing in the street. The chapter read that evening was the fifteenth of St. Luke's Gospel, which seemed to be adapted to his particular case. Towards the close of the meeting he rose and gave his testimony, stating that he was a prodigal in the true sense of the word, having left his home in the East. He said,—“I broke the heart of my God-fearing mother, and brought dishonor on my aged father and family by my disgraceful conduct, but to-night God has directed me to this meeting, and I will arise and go to my Father, and with the help of God I will try to lead a different life.”

“These are average specimens of my experience in my particular field of Christian effort as missionary in connection with the Portland Seamen's Bethel, among many brethren of the sea.

“The work so imperfectly outlined in these paragraphs is steadily prosecuted through each week, and in addition thereto I have visited many sick and suffering fishermen, generally finding a cordial welcome. I have also visited the ocean steamers and river steamboats, distributing tracts to the crews, inviting them to attend the meetings at the churches. I have distributed upwards of 3,000 pages of reading, led 20 meetings in the Y. M. C. A., held 14 meetings on shipboard and on the streets.”

Smyrna, Turkey.

In the *London (Eng.) Christian* for Sept. 9th, there is a record of a meeting held in London, Aug. 25th, at which Miss M. GRIMSTONE gave an account of her work at the Smyrna “Rest,” founded, if we mistake not, and for some years past sustained by Miss MARIA A. WEST. The report says:—“The work among the English sailors is a very interesting one. In one case, four men, the crew of a ship, who came constantly to the Rest, went away, we believe, rejoicing in Jesus.”—So, Lieut. N. H. Barnes, U. S. N., writing, in the *Christian at Work*, (New York) Sept 26th,—from Constantinople, states:—“There are also some private enterprises, as the “Rest,” here and at Smyrna. The latter is a temperance fes-

taurant and reading-room, designed especially for sailors, to afford them pleasant resort on shore that is free from the temptations that ordinarily beset them. This institution is partly English and partly American. An English-woman, Miss Grimstone, is in charge, and either she or one of her assistants visits nearly every vessel that comes into the harbor. On Sundays church services are held there by an Armenian Greek, who is an able man, and draws large audiences.”

Sailors' "Rests" at Calcutta and at Aden.

“In Calcutta,” (India) says Mr. L. M. ROUSE, in *Chart and Compass*, (London, Eng.) “we have two large Coffee and Reading Rooms with accommodations for boarders. Two American missionaries live there, and a number of us visit in turns every evening. There is also a “Sailors' Institute” at Aden (Arabia).”

In the English Navy.

The fourth annual report of Miss AGNES WESTON'S Mission to Sailors at Devonport, Eng., shows that during the past year the work has greatly developed in all its departments. The business department (refreshment-bar, lodgings, &c.) is entirely self-supporting. Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-one men slept on the premises during the year. Many thousands more had availed themselves of the privileges of the institution. The more direct missionary work, which comprises meetings in the hall for seamen and their friends, personal visitation on board ship, work among the families of the men, the enormous correspondence, the flower mission, temperance work, work among boys of the training ships, and the sending out of the famous “Blue Backs” or “Monthly Letters,” is also being carried on more vigorously than ever. The sum needed for this department (fully £1,500 a year) is derived purely from voluntary contributions. During the year branches have been started at Portsmouth, Falmouth, Portland, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Nagasaki, &c. Miss Weston is now hoping to establish a branch at Portsmouth. To show how the men themselves appreciate the work, it may be mentioned that dur-

ing the year small donations have been received from officers and men of more than one hundred ships, amounting to £236 7s. 4d.

The Present Aspect of God's Work for Sailors.

We call the special attention of our readers to the report of our missionaries at the Sailors' Home, printed on pages 342, 343, assured that they will welcome the intelligence it contains, as of greater interest and value than any other information which might be given them of matters connected with the Institution. That God has put such honor upon the means there employed to lead sailors to Christ, far more than repays all toil and every sacrifice put forth to make the Home what it is to-day, a refuge for sailors unsurpassed by any other in the world, and the birth-place of many seamen into the Kingdom of God.

In connection with the above, we are moved to say a special word to many Christians who for scores of years have rejoiced in the work of God among sailors. He whose is "the abundance of the sea" has oftentimes given to His people great reason to be thankful for His stately and blessed goings among them, the conference of His saving grace out-running the faith of His own children,—but we question if He has ever made it more plain that He has purchased many sailors to Himself than for the past few years, and at this present time. From all parts of the world, and from many seaports, the tidings of seamen finding their Savior Lord, gladdens and encourages us. Whoso will read the current number of the MAGAZINE must see how One who called boatmen of Galilee to be His Apostles, is, in this century, and with the same loving heart, choosing His companions from those who "go down to the sea in ships." From all those followers of Christ, in this and other lands who share our joy because of this,—we are constrained to ask a special

outpouring of thanksgiving to Father, Son and Holy Ghost. And as they make it, will they not be faithful in pleading at the throne of Heavenly Grace for the abiding of the Holy Spirit upon us and upon all our laborers,—that so far as His great work of love to seamen is entrusted to our hands, it take no detriment, but move forward and abroad?

Obituary.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BRIGGS.

We shall sorely miss from the Rooms and from the counsels of this Society, the form and the help of this friend of sailors, who died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 6th October. For thirty-seven years he had been a faithful and efficient member of our Board of Trustees, and for many years past he had occupied the position of Acting Vice-President of the Society.

Captain BRIGGS was a Christian of broad views, and warm heart. A native of Block Island, near Rhode Island, and born in 1803; he came to this city in 1826, and was so successful that he soon commanded a vessel of his own. In 1836 he engaged in the freighting commission business with his brother, in South Street, establishing the Swiftsure Line. During his long life he filled many positions with credit and usefulness. Besides his connection with the AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, he was Vice-President of the Marine Society, a Director of the Sailors' Cemetery Association, a member of the Board of Council of the Old Ladies' Asylum, Staten Island,—a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of the New York Historical Society, and the American Bible Society; a Trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank,—the Williamsburg City and other Fire Insurance Companies, a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Founder of the Sailors' Monument in Evergreen Cemetery, and a member of the Long Island Historical Society.

Captain Briggs had been in feeble health for some time past. His funeral services were held at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, E. D., October 8th, after which the remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. He leaves a wife, three daughters and a son,—the latter, the Rev. N. L. Briggs, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and to them we tender the heartfelt sympathy of those at our Rooms, who knew and loved the husband and father they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Damon's "Notes."

If any reader shall fail to peruse with care the first article in this number of the MAGAZINE, he will be the loser. Dr. Damon groups in rapid outline, with clear discrimination, the noteworthy aspects of all he saw while abroad, and makes a vivid impression of the thorough value of his observations.

Do They Suffer Now?

Readers should not fail to note in the report from our colporteur in Japan, on page 342, an impressive instance of the sad mal-treatment of a common sailor. It answers the question—"Do sailors suffer in these days, at the hands of their officers?"

A Sailor's Grateful Heart.

The writer of the letter referred to by Mr. W. T. AUSTEN, (page 342,) gives fervent testimony to benefit received at the missionary's hands while he was at Yokohama, as follows,—dating at Kobe, Japan, August 25th, 1880.

"I must now thank you for the pleasure you gave us on Friday morning last. I had to keep watch on the passage down (from Yokohama) as one of the leading stokers was sick, so when I came off, at 4 a. m., I opened the packets, and I was surprised, as all along I had been so selfish as to think that it was a card or something for me, and that you had mistaken the date of my birthday. But

I was more pleased with their contents than I could have been had it been as I had guessed. I will leave the others to speak for themselves. I can only say they were each very much surprised to receive a letter at sea. I am so thankful to feel that it was a pleasure to you to have met me, I am sure I can never forget the comfort and joy I had in your company, and I am grateful to my Savior for having brought us to know each other, and am certain that God will bless you for doing so much for me. He is so loving and good, and I am so unworthy. If you only knew how much you have really helped me, you would be surprised, I cannot tell you all and everything, but many times I feel if it had not been for the rendezvous I had in your home, that the tempter would have prevailed. O! times I have been tried and cast down, and I have gone in with you, and left you, praising God. Oh how wonderful our God is!

"May our heavenly Father bless you, and prosper you in all your endeavors! and may He enable you to do as much (and more, if possible) for others as you have for us!"

Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street.

Mr. F. ALEXANDER, Lessee, reports one hundred and eighty-four arrivals at the HOME, during the month of September, 1880. These men deposited with him, for safe keeping, the sum of \$1,175, of which \$530 were sent to relatives and friends, and \$100 placed in the Savings Bank,—the balance being returned to depositors.

Twenty-eight men were shipped without advance during the month, and five were sent to the Hospital.

Position of the Principal Planets for November, 1880.

MERCURY is an evening star until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd, when it is in inferior conjunction with the Sun: sets on the evening of the 1st at 5h. 49m., and south of west 31° 48', and at this time is at its greatest brilliancy; is twice in conjunction with the Moon during this month, once on the morning of the 4th at 3h. 28m., being 49' south, and then again on the evening of the 30th at 10h. 44m., being 5° 24'

north; is at its greatest elongation at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, being 23° 21' east of the sun.

VENUS is an evening star during this month, setting on the 1st at 6h. 17m., and south of west 30° 43'; is in conjunction with the Moon on the afternoon of the 4th at 2h. 59m., being 17' north; at this time is eclipsed to all persons situated between the parallels of latitude 2° north and 53° south.

MARS is a morning star rising on the 1st at 6h. 29m., and south of east 18° 24'; is in conjunction with the Moon on the forenoon of the 2nd at 9h. 5m., being 4° 20' north; is in conjunction with Mercury at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, being 2° 18' south.

JUPITER crosses the meridian on the evening of the 1st at 9h. 57m., being 3° 2' north of the equator; is in conjunction with the Moon on the forenoon of the 13th at 7h. 42m., being 7° 7' south.

SATURN crosses the meridian on the evening of the 1st at 10h. 47m., being 6° 53' north of the equator; is in conjunction with the Moon on the forenoon of the 14th at 8h. 35m., being 7° 51' south.

N. Y. University.

R. H. B.

Marine Disasters.

The *Bureau Veritas* publishes the following statistics of vessels of all nationalities reported lost during the month of

AUGUST, 1880.

Sailing Vessels—27 English, 7 German, 7 French, 6 American, 6 Italian, 5 Norwegian, 3 Dutch, 3 Portuguese, 2 Spanish, 1 Austrian, 1 Danish, 1 Greek, 1 Hawaiian, 1 Russian, 4 of which the nationality is unknown; total: 75. In this number are included 6 vessels reported missing.

Steamers:—4 English, 1 French, 1 Russian, total: 6. In this number is included 1 steamer reported missing.

Receipts for September, 1880.

MAINE.

Searsport, Capt. I. N. Nichols, bark
C. D. Bryant \$ 3 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bristol, Cong. church..... 3 29
Henniker, Cong. church..... 8 00
Manchester, Miss Sarah C. Chase, for library in memory of her father
Amos B. Chase 10 00
Rindge Cong. church..... 87
Temple, Isaac Kimball..... 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury and Salisbury, Union Evangelical church and Society 7 37
Andover, Free ch., of wh. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, for lib'y \$20..... 29 21
Andover, West Parish, to const. Rev. Austen H. Burr, L. M..... 30 00

Legacy of Peter Smith..... 590 00
Ashby, Cong. church..... 5 90
Braintree, Rev. T. A. Emerson..... 2 00
Dorchester, Mrs. Theron V. Shaw, for library..... 20 00
Milton Mills, Cong. church..... 12 37
East Douglas, S. Hill..... 5 00
Florence, Cong. church, of wh. \$40 for libraries..... 61 23
Georgetown, Memorial ch., of wh. S. for library, \$20..... 34 02
Granby, Cong. church..... 17 77
Holliston, Cong. church..... 21 11
Ipswich, 1st ch. and Soc'y, of wh. \$20 for library..... 25 61
Millbury, 1st church..... 11 60
Southboro, 1st Cong. church..... 12 59
South Hadley Falls, Cong. ch., and Society..... 9 00
Charles F. Fitch..... 1 00
Stoneham, Cong. church..... 12 50
Upton, Cong. S. S. for library..... 20 00
Weymouth and Braintree, Union ch.. 23 92
Winchester, Edward Bissell Holt, for library..... 20 00

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia, 1st Cong. church..... 13 50
Meriden, 1st Cong. church, of wh. \$30 to const. Stephen C. Pierson, L. M..... 42 55
O. B. Arnold..... 20 00
Cong. church..... 9 10
Middlebury, Cong. church..... 13 70
New Haven, 3rd Cong. church..... 18 24
New London, Children's Fair, for Bonnie and Beth lib'y, per Bonnie Mead and Beth H. Chapell..... 20 00
Old Lyme, 1st Cong. church..... 28 00
Thomaston, Cong. Society..... 15 75
Watertown, John De Forest, for lib'y..... 20 00
West Winsted, 2nd Cong. church and Society..... 9 93

NEW YORK.

Bridgehampton, Miss S. Corwith and sister, for lib'y in memory of their father..... 20 00
Brockport, Mrs. Ann D. Graves, to const. self L. M., \$50, and for lib'y \$20..... 50 00
Brooklyn, Central Cong. church.... 98 22
Puritan church..... 27 00
Ithaca, 1st Pres. church S. S. for lib'y..... 33 33
New York City, Madison Square Pres. church..... 131 60
S. S. Miss'y Ass'n Central Pres. ch., for library, in memory of Miss Ella Irving..... 20 00
Two Friends..... 3 00
Capt. Frank Le Cain, bark *Nova Scotia*..... 5 00
Z. Lafgren, brig *J. A. Cheney*..... 2 00
Capt. Stetson R. Hilton, ship *Wm. Law*..... 2 00
Schenectady, 1st Ref. church S. S., for library..... 20 00
Seneca Falls, Cornelius Hood..... 15 00
Waterford, 1st Pres. ch., S. S. class No. 23, Mr. S. V. Lewis, Teacher, for library..... 50 00
Youngstown, Pres. church..... 8 00

NEW JERSEY.

Absecon, Capt. D. Steelman Tilton, for lib'y in name of Absecon M. E. ch. S. S..... 20 00
Camden, Rev. Allen H. Brown, books for ship's library..... 20 00
Newark, 2nd Pres. church..... 5 74

\$1,620 92



Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.—Ecc. II: 1.

From Harper's Young People.

Wally, the Wreck-Boy.

A STORY OF THE NORTHERN COAST—BY FRANK H. TAYLOR.

(Concluded from last Life Boat.)

The life-saving station was not yet opened for the season. The captain and his men lived upon the mainland, across a wide and swift-flowing channel in the marsh, called the "Thoroughfare." To reach them was of the most vital importance, for their hands only could drag out and man the heavy surf-boat, or fire the mortar, and rig the life-car.

All this passed through Wally's mind in a few seconds, and knowing that his helpless father could do nothing, and that an alarm might make him worse, he sped silently down the stairway, and setting fire to a "Coston torch," such as are used by the coast-guard in cases of wreck, he rushed from the house, swinging the torch, that burned with a bright red flame, above his head as he ran.

Half a mile across the sands there was a small boat landing, where a skiff usually lay moored.

Toward this Wally sped with all his strength; but, alas! the waves had lifted it, the winds had broken it from its moorings, and it was floating miles away down the "Thoroughfare," and now Wally

stood upon the landing, in the blackness of the night, full of despair. He might swim, but he had never tried half the width of the channel before. He looked into the blackness beyond, and hesitated; then at the light-house, where his mother still sat in the little watch-room ministering to his injured father; then he thought of the poor men out in the breakers, whose lives depended upon his reaching the crew.

But a moment longer he stood, and then throwing off his coat, he tied a sleeve securely about a post, so it would be known, in case he should fail, how he had lost his life. And now he was in the icy waters. The wind helped him along, but the in-coming tide swept him far out of his course. As he gained the middle of the channel he thought how bitter the consequences might be to his father if the crew of the ship were lost, for who would believe the story of the wild fowl's blow? This nerved his tired arms, but the effort was too much for his strength. He paused, and threw up his arms. As his form sank beneath the

waves, his toes touched the muddy bottom, and his hand swept among some weeds. One more effort as he came to the surface, and now he could stand with his mouth out of water. A moment's rest, and he was tearing aside the dense flags that bordered the channel.

The captain, a good mile from the Thoroughfare, had left his warm bed to fasten a loose window-shutter, when he saw a small form tottering toward him, and Wally fell, weak and voiceless, at his feet. Restoratives were brought, and the boy told his story.

Ten minutes later half a dozen of the crew were on their way to the landing, Wally, now fully recovered, foremost among them. He seemed to possess wonderful strength. They crossed the channel, and dragged out the great life-boat from its house. It hardly appeared possible to launch it in such a sea, but each man, in his excitement, had the strength of two, and without waiting to be bid, Wally leaped into the stern and grasped the helm.

"Well done, boy!" cried the captain. "I'll take an oar: we need all help to-night."

Through the night the faithful crew pulled, bringing load after load of men, women and children from the wreck of the *Argonaut* to the shore, until all were saved. The little house under the light was well filled, and the sailors were crowded into the life-saving station.

"Where is my father?" asked Wally; and as a man came forward with his head bandaged, in reply, the boy sank down, and a blackness came over his eyes.

When he recovered he was in a beautiful room, into which the sun shone, lighting up the bright walls, pictures, and carpets. He was on a pretty bedstead, and a strange lady sat by the window talking to his mother. He thought it all a dream. The door opened, and Mr. Burton came in, dressed in a fisherman's suit. How queer he looked in

such a garb! and Wally laughed at the sight, and thought that when he awoke he would tell his mother about it.

It happened that the ship which had come ashore was one belonging to Mr. Burton, who was on board, returning from a trip to the Mediterranean. So he had opened the cottage at Three Pine Point, and as the little house under the light was full, had insisted upon having Wally, with some others, brought to his summer home, where he could care for them.

Everybody had learned of the boy's brave swim, all had seen him in the life-boat, and they were anxious to have him recover soon.

Wally, too, learned that the ship had become helpless long before she had struck the shore, and that her loss was not caused by his father's mishap.

When Wally had recovered, Mr. Burton and some of the other passengers insisted upon taking him to the city, where they had a full suit of wrecker's clothes made for him—cork jacket, sou'wester, and all. He was also presented with a silver watch and a medal for his bravery. When he was dressed in his new suit, Miss Elsie made a sketch of him, whereupon Wally blushed more than he had done during all the praises lavished upon him.

At the close of the next summer Mr. Burton arranged with the light-keeper to let him send Wally to a city school, and for the next four years the boy lived away from the little house on the sands, making only occasional visits to his home.

Then Mr. Burton took him into his office, where he worked faithfully for two years; but his old life by the sea caused a longing for a sailor's career, and his employer wisely allowed him to go upon a cruise in one of his ships. Upon the following voyage he was made a mate, and this year he is to command a new ship now being built. Captain Wally was asked the other day to suggest a name for the new craft, and promptly gave as his choice the *Elsie*.

And Elsie Burton, who is now an artist, has painted two pictures for the Captain's cabin. One is called "The Loss of the *Argonaut*," and the other, "Wally, the Wreck-Boy."

Loan Library Reports.

The whole number of new Loan Libraries sent to sea from the Rooms of the American Seamen's Friend Society at New York and at Boston, Mass., from 1858-9, to April 1st, 1880, was 6,799; and the reshipments of the same for the same period were 6,733. The number of volumes in these libraries was 376,472, and they were accessible to 266,466 men.—Nine hundred and thirteen libraries, with 32,868 volumes were placed upon vessels in the United States Navy, and in Naval Hospitals, and were accessible to 104,058 men.—One hundred libraries were placed in one hundred Stations of the United States Life Saving Service, containing 3,600 volumes, accessible to nine hundred Keepers and surfmen.

During September, 1880, eighty-one loan libraries,—twenty-two new, and fifty-nine refitted, were sent to sea from our Rooms at New York and Boston. The new libraries were Nos. 7,034 to 7,047, inclusive, at New York;—and No. 5,470, with Nos. 5,473 to 5,479, inclusive, at Boston.

The fifty-nine libraries re-shipped were:—

No. 1,578,	No. 3,262,	No. 4,635,	No. 4,969,	No. 5,367,	No. 5,721,	No. 5,995,	No. 6,475,	No. 6,673,
" 1,782,	" 3,576,	" 4,638,	" 5,006,	" 5,380,	" 5,726,	" 6,091,	" 6,571,	" 6,675,
" 2,194,	" 3,760,	" 4,680,	" 5,144,	" 5,398,	" 5,799,	" 6,092,	" 6,583,	" 6,739,
" 2,674,	" 4,131,	" 4,718,	" 5,182,	" 5,401,	" 5,812,	" 6,119,	" 6,624,	
" 2,780,	" 4,135,	" 4,793,	" 5,194,	" 5,424,	" 5,841,	" 6,188,	" 6,627,	
" 2,935,	" 4,352,	" 4,893,	" 5,225,	" 5,429,	" 5,846,	" 6,253,	" 6,628,	
" 2,984,	" 4,567,	" 4,967,	" 5,227,	" 5,619,	" 5,948,	" 6,268,	" 6,643,	

The Building of the Ship.

The workman's axe rings loud and long
Upon the good ship's stately side,
That soon in perfect form and strong
Upon the salt sea-waves shall ride.

Work on, ye workmen! and with care
The goodly planks in order place:
Of knot, and sap, and splint beware,
That could in time your work disgrace;

And ye shall launch upon the sea
A noble ship—a stately home
For gallant souls, whose pride shall be
The ocean's pathless waste to roam:

Not for ignoble, selfish ends,
But human comfort to increase,
And bearing all that truly tends
To spread abroad the arts of peace.

Oh, what a picture is the life
Within a good ship's wooden walls,
Of human cares and of the strife
That larger social states befalls!

How well we see the varying parts
That different members have to play,
With willing or unwilling hearts,
In darksome night or cheerful day!

There one will govern—stern, supreme;
His lightest word a Spartan law,
In which the boldest would not dream
To find an error, seek a flaw.

And there the lowliest has a post
Important to the common weal:
The weakest lad may proudly boast—
"The whole e'en my poor presence feel!"

And there are those who, out of sight
In grime and darkness, sweat and toil
Through dreary day or stormy night,
In ceaseless labor and turmoil.

Yet are these labors, though unseen,
In deed and truth the motive power,
Without whose force the ship, I ween,
Could scarcely live another hour.

Should they rebel and seek the deck,
And cry—"We would all men should see
The work we do!" how soon a wreck
The gallant vessel then would be!

Yet are they not as foolish who,
Rebelling 'gainst the Will supreme,
Cry out upon the work they do,
And sigh for glory's phantom gleam?

Ah, brother! in this world of ours,
As in the ship that ploughs the maine,
Each has his work, and each one's pow'rs,
In truth put forth, are ne'er in vain.

We may be low, we may be poor,
And think our toil of no account;
But it will tell on earth, be sure,
And God will reckon its amount!

E. J. Pope, in British Workman.

The Roving Sailor Boy.

How would the dear children who read the LIFE BOAT enjoy such wanderings over the world as those of the Sailor Boy who writes from Copenhagen in Denmark, July 7th, 1880, to Mr. SLATER, our good New York Seamen's Missionary? We think that a very little experience of them would make the children long, as he does, for a good home. But we will not keep them from the letter, which comes to us, in a clear handwriting, with but very few errors in spelling or in construction. We hope that none who read it will forget to send up a prayer to God that He may bless him.

"Dear Sir:—I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines. I did not get a chance home as I thought I would from New York, but I had to take one to Germany. I came on the steamer from there, here. I am very much obliged to you for that Testament you gave me. I have read it a great many times and I am happy to say also that I always enjoyed the meeting in the Mariner's church in New York. I have found very kind friends in this city, in the AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY'S Mission, and I like them very much.

"Now, Dear Sir, I will ask one favor of you. Would you please be so kind as to call at No. 58 West Fourth St., on Mr. Fox, and tell him that you have heard from me, and that I am to go from here to England, and that I think I can get a chance from England to New York? I wrote one letter to him telling him that I was going to London on the steamer, but the captain of the bark that I went to Germany on would not pay my passage as he said he would. Tell him also to please write to Mr. GRAY at San Francisco for him to tell mother that I will write when I get to England. I hope that you have good health all the time. I am sorry to say that my health has been very bad since I left New York, but I hope that God will soon bring me home to my dear mother, because I do so want to see her. May God bless her and keep her alive and well until we meet together once more! I hope that I can get back to New York soon. I have received one letter from mother since I left and one from Mr. F., and I answered them both as soon as I could. I was very glad to

hear from them, but it made me feel bad to think that I left New York too soon. Now, Dear Sir, I will bid you good-by. I hope that I will see you soon and that I will see my dear mother before long. This letter is from your young friend,

WILLIE ENGELKE,

No. 2213 Webster St., San Francisco."

A Praying Sailor and His Work With a Library.

Some years ago a sailor went to sea from Boston, Mass., in a vessel bound for Mobile, Ala. He took with him a loan library, distributed the books among the ship's crew and had daily prayers in the forecabin. When he got to Mobile he distributed tracts among the shipping. He then hired a room and set up a prayer-meeting which he held every evening. Many came to the meeting, so many that they could not get inside the room, but stood outside listening to the prayers and singing. The meetings continued three months, the sailor in the mean time supporting himself by fishing. During this time, also, the Hospital was visited and the Gospel preached to sick sailors. He then went on board another vessel taking with him his library. While this vessel was lying at anchor arrangements were made for holding a prayer-meeting. When the time came for the meeting the captain ordered the vessel to weigh anchor and go to sea. So the meeting was broken up as the captain did not like to have prayer-meeting on his ship. After they had been at sea a few weeks the vessel was cast high and dry upon a reef where it had to remain six weeks. The sailor then asked the captain if they might have a prayer-meeting as they would not be likely to go to sea in a hurry. The captain now consented and the prayer-meetings were held until the high tide took the vessel off. In the mean time the books were useful, and the captain was then glad to have his crew so well occupied.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

R. P. BUCK, President.

Rev. S. H. HALL, D. D., Cor. Sec. & Treas.

L. P. HUBBARD, Financial Agent.

80 Wall Street, New York.

District Secretary:—

Rev. S. W. HANES, Cong'l House, Boston

LIFE MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS.

A payment of Five Dollars makes an Annual Member, and Thirty Dollars at one time constitutes a Life Member; One Hundred Dollars, or a sum which in addition to a previous payment makes One Hundred Dollars, a Life Director.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of New York, in the year 1833, the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society."

Three witnesses should certify at the end of the will, over their signatures, to the following formalities, which, in the execution of the will should be strictly observed:

1st. That the testator subscribed (or acknowledged the subscription of) the will in their presence.—2nd. That he at the same time declared to them that it was his last will and testament.—3rd. That they, the witnesses, then and there, in his presence, and at his request, and in presence of each other, signed their names thereto as witnesses.

SHIPS' LIBRARIES.

Loan Libraries for ships are furnished at the offices, 80 Wall Street, N. Y., and 13 Congregationalist House, Boston, at the shortest notice. Bibles and Testaments in various languages may be had either at the office, or at the Depository of the New York Bible Society, 7 Beekman Street.

SAVINGS BANKS FOR SEAMEN.

All respectable Savings' Banks are open to deposits from Seamen, which will be kept safely and secure regular instalments of interest. Seamen's Savings' Banks as such are established in New York, 74-6 Wall Street and 189 Cherry Street, and Boston, Tremont Street, open daily between 10 and 3 o'clock.

SAILORS' HOMES.

LOCATION.	ESTABLISHED BY	KEEPERS.
NEW YORK, 190 Cherry Street.....	Amer. Sea. Friend Society.	Fred'k Alexander.
BOSTON, cor. Salem and Bennet Sts....	Boston " " "	B. F. Jacobs.
PHILADELPHIA, 422 South Front St.....	Penn. " " "	C. F. Bowman.
WILMINGTON, cor. Front & Dock Sts...	Wilm. Sea. Friend Society.	Capt. J. F. Gilbert.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....	Charleston Port Society....	Capt. Peter Smith.
MOBILE, Ala.....	Ladies' Sea. Fr'nd Society.	Geo. Ernst Findeisen.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.....	" " "	Daniel Swannack.
HONOLULU, S. I.....	Honolulu " " "	E. Dunscombe.

INDEPENDENT SOCIETIES AND PRIVATE SAILOR BOARDING HOUSES.

NEW YORK, 338 Pearl Street.....	Epis. Miss. Soc. for Seamen	Edward Rode.
4 Catharine Lane, (Colored).....	do.	G. F. Thompson.
BOSTON, N. Square, Mariners House...	Boston Seamen's Aid Soc'y	N. Hamilton.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., No. 8 State St....	Seamen's Aid Society.....	John Stevens, Sup't.
NEW BEDFORD, 14 Bethel Court.....	Ladies' Br. N. E. P. S.....	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. O. Nye.
BALTIMORE, 23 South Ann Street.....		Miss Ellen Brown.
GALVESTON, Texas, cor. Strand & 26 St.		

MARINERS' CHURCHES.

LOCATION.	SUSTAINED BY	MINISTERS.
NEW YORK, Catharine, cor. Madison..	New York Port Society.....	Rev. E. D. Murphy.
Foot of Pike Street, E. R.....	Episcopal Miss. Society....	" Robert J. Walker.
No. 355 West Street, N. R.....	" " " "	" T. A. Hyland.
Open air Service, Coenties Slip....	" " " "	" Isaac Maguire.
Oliver, cor. Henry Street.....	Baptist.....	" J. L. Hodge, D. D.
Cor. Henry and Market Streets.....	Sea & Land, Presbyterian..	" E. Hopper, D. D.
BROOKLYN, 23 President Street.....	Am. Sea. Friend Society....	" E. O. Bates.
" Navy Yard.....	" " " "	" T. D. Williams.
BUFFALO.....	" " " "	" P. G. Cook.
ALBANY, Montgomery Street.....	Methodist.....	" Cyrus L. Eastman.
BOSTON, North Square.....	Boston Port Society.....	" H. A. Cooke.
Cor. Commercial and Lewis Sts...	Baptist Bethel Society....	" J. P. Pierce.
Parmenter Street.....	Episcopal.....	" F. Southworth.
PORTLAND, ME., Fort St. n. Custom H.	Portland Sea. Fr'nd Soc'y..	" W. A. Loyne.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Market St....	Voluntary Contribution...	" J. W. Thomas.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 52 Wickenden St..	Prov. Sea. Friend Society..	" J. D. Butler.
NEW BEDFORD.....	New Bedford Port Society.	
PHILADELPHIA, c. Front & Union Sts..	Presbyterian.....	
Cor. Moyamensing and Washing- ton Avenues.....	Methodist.....	" William Major.
Catharine Street.....	Episcopal.....	" W. B. Erben.
Front Street, above Navy Yard....	Baptist.....	" P. Frayne.
Port Missionary, 1420 Chestnut St.		" E. N. Harris.
BALTIMORE, cor. Alice & Anna Sts....	Seamen's Un. Bethel Soc'y.	" Chas. McElfresh.
Cor. Light and Lee Streets.....	Baltimore S. B.....	" R. R. Murphy.
NORFOLK.....	American & Norfolk Sea. Friend Societies	" E. N. Crane.
WILMINGTON, N. C.....	Wilmington Port Society..	" James W. Craig.
CHARLESTON, Church, n. Water St....	Amer. Sea. Friend Soc'y....	" Wm. B. Yates.
SAVANNAH.....	" " " "	" Richard Webb.
MOBILE, Church Street, near Water...		
NEW ORLEANS.....	Amer. Sea. Friend Soc'y....	" L. H. Pease.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.....	" " " "	" J. Rowell.
".....	Chaplain Sailors' Home....	" E. A. Ludwick.
PORTLAND, Oregon.....	Amer. Sea. Friend Soc'y....	" R. S. Stubbs.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,

80 Wall Street, New York.

ORGANIZED, MAY, 1828—INCORPORATED, APRIL, 1833.

RICHARD P. BUCK, Esq., *President.*
Rev. S. H. HALL, D. D., *Cor. Sec'y & Treas.*

CAPT. NATH'L BRIGGS, *Vice President.*
L. P. HUBBARD, *Financial Agent.*

OBJECTS. 1.—To improve the social, moral and religious condition of seamen; to protect them from imposition and fraud; to prevent them from becoming a curse to each other and the world; to rescue them from sin and its consequences, and to SAVE THEIR SOULS. 2.—To sanctify commerce, an interest and a power in the earth, second only to religion itself, and make it everywhere serve as the handmaid of Christianity.

MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT. 1.—The preaching of the Gospel by Missionaries and Chaplains, and the maintenance of Bethel Churches in the principal ports of this and foreign countries. In addition to its chaplaincies in the United States, the Society has stations in JAPAN, the SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHILI, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, BELGIUM, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, NEW BRUNSWICK, &c., and will establish others as its funds shall allow. Besides preaching the Gospel to seamen on ship-board and on shore, and to those who do business upon our inland waters, Chaplains visit the sick and dying, and as far as possible supply the place of parents and friends.

2.—The monthly publication of the *SAILORS' MAGAZINE* and *SEAMEN'S FRIEND*, designed to collect and communicate information, and to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of Christians of every name, in securing the objects of the Society. The last of these publications, the *SEAMEN'S FRIEND*, is gratuitously furnished to Chaplains and Missionaries for distribution among seamen and others. The Society also publishes the *LIFE BOAT* for the use of Sabbath-schools.

3.—*LOAN LIBRARIES*, composed of carefully selected, instructive, and entertaining books, put up in cases containing between thirty-five and forty volumes each, for the use of ships' officers and crews, and placed as a general thing, in the care of converted sailors, who thus become for the time, effective missionaries, among their shipmates. This plan of sea-missions contemplates much more than the placing of a Christian Library on ship-board, in that, (1) It places the library in the hands of an individual who takes it for the purpose of doing good with it, and who becomes morally responsible for the use made of it. (2) It usually places the library in charge of the Captain of the vessel. (3) It contemplates a connection between the sailor and the individual who furnishes the library which he reads. The donor of each library is informed, if he requests it, when and where it goes, and to whom it is entrusted; and whatever of interest is heard from it, is communicated. The whole number of new libraries sent out by the Society, to April 1st, 1880, is 6,799, containing 376,472 volumes. Calculating 6,733 re-shipments, they have been accessible to more than 266,466 men. Over one thousand hopeful conversions at sea have been reported as traceable to this instrumentality. A large proportion of these libraries have been provided by special contributions from Sabbath-schools, and are frequently heard from as doing good service. This work may be and should be greatly extended. More than 20,000 American vessels remain to be supplied.

4.—The establishment of *SAILORS' HOMES*, *READING ROOMS*, *SAVINGS' BANKS*, the distribution of *BIBLES*, *TRACTS*, &c.

The *SAILORS' HOME*, 190 Cherry St., New York, is the property and under the direction of the Society. It was opened in 1842, since which time it has accommodated over 90,000 boarders. This one institution has saved to seamen and their relatives, \$1,500,000. The moral and religious influence on the seamen sheltered there, can not be estimated. More or less shipwrecked seamen are constantly provided for at the Home. A Missionary of the Society is in daily attendance, and religious meetings are held on week day evenings. Similar institutions exist, in other cities, under the care of auxiliary Societies.

NOTE.—Twenty dollars contributed by any individual or Sabbath-school, will send a Library to sea, in the name of the donor. The *SAILORS' MAGAZINE* is, when asked for, sent gratuitously to Pastors, who take a yearly collection for the cause, and to Life-Members and Directors, upon an annual request for the same.